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USAID/COLOMBIA FUNDED CONSERVATION LANDSCAPES PROGRAM COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT AID-514-A-09-004



Photo: Conservation Landscapes – Catatumbo NNP /Barí local experts monitoring important forest species/ Octavio Betancur, NNP Catatumbo

Tenth Quarterly Report (October-December, 2011) February 2012



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The views expressed in this report do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government



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ABBREVIATIONS

AATIS	Traditional Indigenous Authorities Association
AECID	Spanish International Cooperation and Development Agency
AEMAPPS	Analysis of Management Effectiveness of Protected Areas with Social Participation
ARD	Associates in Rural Development, Inc.
ASOCARS	Colombian Association of Environmental Authorities
CA	Cooperative Agreement
CAR	Regional Environmental Authority
CC	Community Council
CDB	Convention on Biological Diversity
CIPAV	Sustainable Agricultural Production Systems Research Center
CLP	Conservation Landscapes Program
COP	Chief Of Party
CTC	Technical Consulting Committee
FPN	Patrimonio Natural - Fondo para la Biodiversidad y las Áreas Protegidas
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GHF	Global Heritage Fund
GIS	Geographic Information System
IAVH	Instituto Alexander von Humboldt
ICANH	Instituto Colombiano de Antropología e Historia
IDEAM	Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies Institute
INCODER	Colombian Rural Development Institute
INEMAR	Jose Benito Vives de Andreis Marine and Coastal Research Institute
MAVDT	Ministerio de Ambiente, Vivienda y Desarrollo Territorial
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
PA – SINAP	SINAP Action Plan
PAU	Project Advisory Unit
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
NNP	National Natural Park
NPU	National Parks Unit
NPS	National Park Service (U.S.)
POA	Annual Operative Plan
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
REM	Special Management Regime
RFA	Request for Appraisal
RFFRA	Request for Final Revised Application
RESNATUR	Colombian Association of Civil Society Reserves
SIAC	Colombian Environmental Information System
SIDAP	Departmental Protected Areas System
SILAP	Local Protected Areas System
SINA	National Environmental System
SINAP	Sistema Nacional de Areas Protegidas
SIRAP	Sistema Regional de Areas Protegidas
SNSM	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
STTA	Short term technical assistance
ToR	Terms of Reference
UAESPNN	Unidad Administrativa Especial del Sistema de Parques Nacionales Naturales
USFS	United States Forest Service
USG	United States Government
WB	World Bank



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1. INTRODUCTION

This quarter was to be for many local operators the last one for execution as originally planned; nonetheless, already in October some signs appeared, such as heavy rains, indicating that some of them had temporary problems and all activities could not be fulfilled. The Technical Committee had a busy time examining the cases and allowing extensions, as needed for the indigenous local operators based in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta. Still many others were able to continue implementation of sustainable production systems, fences to protect water sources, planting trees in restoration schemes, and many workshops for training in various topics related to ecotourism, agriculture or cattle management, while many others emphasized organizational skills and communications for effective actions and results in the field.

Even with the climate related delays, many new families, more than 300, have now received some kind of assistance from the program. Local organizations, 17 in this period, have participated in activities for strengthening skills which enhance their possibilities for future actions. After having security problems in the Tame region, the Cocuy Park professional in charge of establishing sustainable production systems with farmers in this area was able to report more than 900 hectares where silvo-pastoral, food security, fish ponds and nurseries were implemented and reinforced by agreements signed for their preservation.

Some of the indicators related to the Parks Unit Strategic Plan, such as monitoring processes and official documents on priority lines of action, had substantial advances during this period, achieving or surpassing the goals.

Work in the Katios region could finally begin with the projects in charge of two operators, WWF and Fundación Tropenbos. The latter was to carry out a diagnosis for implementation of economic and natural resource management alternatives on a second phase. At this moment the results have been satisfactory and good possibilities have been identified, and although establishing them will require additional time, the communities are lacking in almost every aspect and any assistance will make a huge difference for improving their livelihoods.



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2. SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

One of the most significant challenges not just during the implementations of CLP activities, but also for the whole work of NP in Catatumbo NNP is the hazardous and complex relationship with the Barí communities inhabiting the protected area and its surrounding zones. On the Barí side, lack of trust in relation to governmental organizations and on the institutional side, the difficulty understanding the community needs and way of life. This leads to decision-making about environmental management which does not necessarily acknowledge the cultural difference, often imposing a western-style option.

Taking this into account it is highly relevant to show the manner in which the park staff and some of the Barí communities have worked together to design and carry out a field validation of four new monitoring processes.

As background, it is worth explaining that these indigenous communities are reluctant or openly against any process related to data or information gathering, analysis and/or publication, based on their fear of losing their autonomy for use and management of their territories and of the natural resources they contain and on which they rely for daily subsistence.

Since 2005 there have been several documents or monitoring proposals or even field experiences, that expected to fulfill technical and methodological requirements of the NPU so that information gathered would be used as a decision making tool, showing the conservation status and level of pressure on the Park's conservation objectives.

These proposals took into account indigenous needs and expectations, since they respected their autonomy and were not prohibiting the use of biodiversity; but also they failed because the perspective was to implement the process over the whole protected area, not bearing in mind that indigenous people need to see short term outcomes, require understanding how data can be applied for their own purposes and, last but not least, need to be trained in data gathering and information analysis.

The process of producing information about conservation status and pressure level started again in September 2011, according to the following steps:

1. Review and analysis of previous documents and experiences.
2. Preliminary design for three new monitoring processes
3. Field work: Meetings and field exercises with local people to discuss methodologies, usefulness for both institutional and local requirements, to test their applicability and ability to replicate this exercise among other communities within the park.
4. Training: An important part of the process, supported by four of the Park staff Barí “local experts”, several training sessions were carried out in 3 communities (Batroctora, Brubucanina and Pathuina) and translated to the local language. The objectives were: (i) to explain and define what is a “monitoring process” from an indigenous perspective, (i.e. what is involved in the process of gathering and analyzing data) (ii) requirements in terms of time and abilities; (iii) explain from a institutional perspective what monitoring means (i.e. useful information to take management and environmental decisions); and (iv) teach the basics about “how to measure, how to count, how to analyze”.
5. Learn from others: As an additional training process a workshop was held with TropenbosColombia, an NGO with valuable experience in local monitoring and research

processes. The Catatumbo Park Manager had called them in order to implement this methodology with the Barí people, and indigenous authorities had agreed to experiment with this method. 25 people from four communities had the opportunity to see and hear how local people and institutions

can work together and improve the quality of management decisions about land and resources, without losing autonomy or changing their culture and without a huge investment of time and money. Tropenbos has developed this methodological approach over the last 20 years, so they were able to show how local people generate their own data about resources used, analyze it and apply it in the participatory formulation of natural resource management plans for forests, wildlife hunting and land-use planning. These management plans are a legal requirement of the Colombian government for autonomous areas that overlap national parks, but not every overlapped area in the NPU has used this methodology as described, although there were previous examples from Amacayacu Park in the Amazon region.

6. Feedback: In this step the park staff and members of the community analyzed conclusions and results of the previous phases in terms of the applicability of the methodologies discussed, the usefulness of the information gathered and their joint commitment to continue with the process.
7. Field implementation: This phase is just the continuation of all the combined efforts but is also one of the early stages, since the information gathered has to be tested in terms of decision making process. In late November four monitoring topics were defined:
 - Change in fishing pressure in terms of species and number of fishes captured: Pressure indicator
 - Change in species and individuals of fishes in rivers: Status indicator (A first assessment will be an inventory, and according to this, they will select some key species for monitoring)
 - Changes in hunting rate: Pressure indicator
 - Changes in abundance and distribution of the bacú tree (*Cariniana piriformis*)

Since the field phase has just started, no data is available yet, but some pictures capture some key elements of the work carried out by the local people and park staff.





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Figures 1-5. Participative monitoring process with the Barí people, Catatumbo NNP





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Figures 6,7,8: Participative monitoring process with the Barí: forest and fish sampling



Figures 9,10: Participative monitoring process with the Bari people: everyone contributes information

Monitoreo de caza pathuina

Fecha		Nombre del animal	Cuántos machos	Cuántas hembras	Peso	Con qué mato
Día	Mes					
27	-10-	lapa	x			perro cueva tierra
30	-10-	picuri	x			perro cueva de palo
-	-	picuri		x		- - - - - escopeta
-	-	gallineta		x		escopeta
25	10	mico	x			arco y flechas
		gallineta	x			- - - - -
2	11	lapa (o)	x	x		chuzo en la agua
SR						
12	11	picuri		x		perro

Figure 11: Participative monitoring process: hunting data taken by local people in Pathuina

[Escribir texto]
FORMATO DE REGISTROS DE MONITOREO PARTICIPATIVO DE PECES CON COMUNIDADES DEL
PUEBLO BARI Y EL PARQUE NACIONAL NATURAL CATATUMBO BARI

Nombre y cargo de las personas que realizaron el muestreo: <i>Maikol David Dora</i>				
Fecha: <i>25-noviembre de 2011</i>		Comunidad: <i>pathuina</i>		
Hora de inicio del muestreo: <i>11:07am</i>				
Sitio de muestreo: <i>Orema Doboto</i>		Coordenadas		
		N	W	
		<i>09° 09' 31.1"</i>	<i>073° 03' 34.7"</i>	
Nombre del pez en Barí	Nombre del pez en español	Talla (en centímetros)	Presencia de huevos	
			SI	NO
<i>Baetú</i>	<i>Rampuche</i>	<i>24cm</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Baquiatza</i>	<i>Pancho</i>	<i>11cm</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Figure 12: Participative monitoring process: fishing data taken by local people in Pathuina

3. CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS

3.1 Challenges met during the reporting period

One of the local operators working in the eastern border of the Cocuy Park, in Tame-Arauca, called Avansar ONG, had to change the technician in charge of coordinating and follow-up of activities in the field. The director asked for additional time to have a complete assessment of the situation about implementation in the field, and be able to design a plan to continue implementation and achieve results as expected. This diagnosis must be ready by the end of January 2012 when a meeting will be scheduled to analyze and take necessary actions; it is expected that they may need to work on weak aspects detected, but they will continue implementing the coffee plantations.

The activities carried out by the professional hired by the Cocuy Park in charge of implementing sustainable production systems in the eastern section of the Park, in TameArauca, were stopped for approximately three months before and after the elections held in October, because of security problems in the field. Towards the end of the year, he could again visit the farms to



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finish establishing the silvo-pastoral systems, nurseries, after which the people were ready to sign conservation agreements.

3.2 Major constraints faced during the reporting period

In the Catatumbo Park, Management has been charged to a professional in the territorial direction, because a new Manager has not been appointed yet. Owing to inexperience, and because the usual accompanying person, a Bari Indian, was not called when going for a field trip in the western section of the Park, four technicians and laborers were taken hostage by armed people for three days. This and other problems with some of the Indian communities have hampered execution of activities, which already had important delays in the previous quarter. In a meeting in December, the team appointed by the territorial direction had an assessment of the situation, indicating that all of the activities would not be feasible, and the goals will not be reached for this park. An official communication is expected to be released from the NPU's Technical Director regarding the targets that may be reached and the alternative plan to use the available budget in other areas.

The construction of the Perancho cabin in Katíos has not been possible due to the security situation. The NPU called the military for an assessment of the presence of land mines in the area; no mines were found, but another evaluation will be made when the construction team is ready.

3.3 Challenges expected for the next quarter

- Having a detailed plan for the second phase of implementation by the local operator Fundación Tropenbos in Katíos.
- Constructing the Perancho cabin in Katíos.
- Design alternatives for execution of Catatumbo Park's non-utilized funds with the NPU.
- Receiving and validating results for final goals reached upon the closeout of activities by the NPU and most of the local operators.
- Applying for an extension of the Cooperative Agreement with USAID, in order to have the time for completion of activities as planned with local operators which began activities in the last quarter of 2011.



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4. DETAILED PROGRAM ACTIVITIES DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

4.1 Grants process for local operators

Katíos

- A contract was signed with Fundación Tropenbos for the Katíos region, from November 2011 to February 2012, in order to carry out a “Diagnosis to identify strategies for the use and management of natural resources and their associated ecosystems, and training needs, as tools for environmental land-use planning in the area of influence of the PNN Katíos and for improving the livelihoods of communities using such resources.” This first phase will be followed by implementation of the alternatives identified during the period.

Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta

- A proposal for a second phase in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta was requested to FIAAT, and received on November 2011. Some budget realignments and technical aspects were asked, and the proposal was presented to the Technical Committee on December 2011.

4.2 Implementation of activities in the clusters

Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and Flamencos

Component 1: Improved Licit and Sustainable Livelihoods

NPU's progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
Continuing with the activities related to the rehabilitation of old or abandoned cocoa plots in production units managed by peasant families in the Lengüeta sector, banana seeds (platano harton) were given to 36 families.	Indicator 1. 88 families benefited by sustainable production systems supported by CLP
The work of this period also included the delivery of 445 avocado trees to 13 peasant families benefited by CLP activities in the Marquetalia and La Cascada sectors. These trees are part of an agroforestry system implemented in the families' agricultural plots.	
Cocoa plants in the nurseries of the Lengüeta sector have been maintained and monitored to guarantee their quality before planting by	Indicator 3.

campesino and indigenous families, as part of the sustainable agroforestry systems set up with technical support of NPU personnel.

As a way to have a better understanding of the whole productive actions executed with the LCP support, the Park staff did a table summarizing families benefited, sectors of the protected area included and number of hectares under sustainable production systems implemented.

179.5 hectares
with sustainable
production
processes



Figures 13,14. Campesino families received banana corms to be planted as shade, to continue reinstating cocoa plots in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Lengüeta sector/Borish Cuadrado, NNP Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.



Figures 15,16. Delivering Avocado plants to campesinos benefited by CLP sustainable production systems in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Marquetalia and La Cascada sectors/Borish Cuadrado, NNP Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.



Figures 17,18. Maintenance and follow up activities in cocoa plant nurseries in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, La Lengüeta sector/Borish Cuadrado, NNP Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.



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Component 1: Improved Licit and Sustainable Livelihoods

Arhuacos

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Sustainable Production Systems</u></p> <p>2.000 native trees have been planted as hedgerows to protect a food security plot with maize, squash and potatoes. The soil is low in fertility, so the plants have not grown much, and 200 sacks of additional organic fertilizer has been added. In an adjacent plot they have already harvested maize, “arracacha”, manioc, “achira”, “pica-pica”, “malanga”, “cidra”, beans, calabash and squash.</p> <p>A new area planted with sugar cane has been established; the plants are already one meter high and will be ready for harvest in five months. The sugar cane was planted in poly-culture with beans, to enhance nitrogen for the crop.</p> <p>The hedgerows and fences for pasture field division have been installed. Rotation for these fields will be programmed based on animal carrying capacity analysis which will be completed in the next quarter.</p>	<p>Ind. 1: the goal was reached in the last quarter.</p> <p>Ind. 3: hectares with sustainable production implemented. This goal has not been validated yet because GPS readings need to be taken in order to draw a map. Support will be given by the Sierra Nevada Park staff in the next quarter.</p>

Kankuamos

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Sustainable Production Systems</u></p> <p>In the food security plots (common and “guineo” plantains, manioc, maize and squash) established in the Murillo, Atánquez and Guatapuri communities, weeding was carried out, leaving organic material for soil protection and adding compost prepared in each farm. In the plot “El Encanto” located in Atánquez, plantains were harvested to supply the elders' families and some was sold to the community.</p> <p><u>Restoration</u></p> <p>Between October and November 2011 17 water sources were protected by fencing. From these areas spring the rivers Pontón, Chiscuinya and Candela, tributaries to the Badillo River, the most important river in the region. These rivers provide water to four Resguardos: Mojao, Atanquez, Pontón and La Mina.</p>	<p>Ind. 1: families benefited and Ind. 3: hectares with sustainable production processes will be validated when complete maps are delivered in the next quarter.</p>



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<p><u>Training</u></p> <p>Three training events were carried out on organic production and natural resource conservation. Participants were the students of La Mina School and farmers as beneficiaries of the CLP. Changes in the traditional agricultural practice were analyzed, as these may have an impact on ecosystems and resources. Integrated pest management, live soil cover and the preparation of fertilizers from organic waste found in the farms, were some of the topics explained.</p>	<p>152 people trained in the period.</p>
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ORGANIZACIÓN GONAWINDUA TAYRONA - OGT

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Sustainable Production Systems</u></p> <p>No substantial advance has been made, because they will sow when the rainy period begins in March 2012. This time was used for selecting the communities, families and their respective needs of materials and tools. The criteria and practice for achieving goals were defined. Activities for the sustainable use and management of soil, water, forests and other natural resources were traced.</p>	

Wiwa

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Sustainable Production Systems</u></p> <p>The nurseries were expanded in Limoncito (to 164 m²) and La Rinconá (to 89 m²). There are now 4.000 seedlings in process, specially fruit trees, and timber and firewood species. A total of 43 hectares have been planted: food security crops 11,5 ha., coffee 9,2 ha., sugar cane 9,4 ha. From these plots, manioc and maize have already been harvested in some communities.</p> <p>The sugar cane processing facilities in Sabana Grande and Limoncito are in the process of construction (80% finished), with an area of 43 m² and 33 m² respectively. These have the usual utensils for grinding cane, the moulds for "panela" processing, and stoves which are firewood-saving devices.</p> <p>Two community fish-ponds were arranged through participative work of the people living in Sabana Grande and El Barcino. The average size is 335 m² and small fish of three species were sown: carp, hybrid carp and "bocachico". In both cases the environmental mitigation plans were applied. The feed has been prepared in the area with manioc, plantains and other local roots flour, and the ponds are fertilized to promote primary productivity (plankton and small aquatic animals and insect larvae). Results have been satisfactory and fish development has progressed well.</p>	<p>Ind. 1: families benefited and Ind. 3: hectares with sustainable production systems. The goals as planned have been reached in the last quarter, but validation of these goals by field visits is pending. The CLP coordination has hired technical</p>

	support to verify these figures with GPS readings. This validation will also be useful to validate the Ind. F-1 goal, where activities are still in process.
<p><u>Training</u></p> <p>Practice for nursery maintenance was carried out, like filling bags for sowing, soil preparation, and planting trees in the final destination. The technician visited each farm for follow-up and for tracking the fish ponds. Workshops were held with the aquaculture engineer, to prepare feed for fish ponds and some experiments for establishing earthworm culture in Sabana Grande.</p>	Ind. F-2. People trained was not included in the database, will be counted for the next period.



Figure 19. Wiwa organization/Preparing feed from root flour for fish ponds in the Wiwa community of El Barcino, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta



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FIAAT

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Improving ecotourism infrastructure in the path to Ciudad Perdida</u> Some of the bridge materials were carried to the construction site near the Buritaca river, but the bridge could not be completed as planned because of the heavy rains at the end of the year, so FIAAT asked for additional time to complete this work during the drier period at the beginning of 2012.</p> <p>The local organization Fundación Ribunduna Tayrona has been strengthened, as they manage two of the lodgings where new water treatment and garbage collection systems have been installed, compelling them to improve their administrative skills. They now report their results to the community of Mutanzhi. Asojuntar is a campesino organization which has been improving their managerial structure to effectively manage the garbage collection small enterprise. The El Mamey school with the Eco-club has improved their environmental awareness and actions in the area.</p> <p>After many problems arising from the difficulties in the transportation of the large tanks and materials by mule and through steep terrain, the water treatment systems were installed in five lodgings (Sierra Tours Mumake-, Turcol-Tezhumake-, Donde Adán, Cabaña Alfredo, Pueblito Wiwa) and 11 firewood-saving stoves have been already installed (from a total of 16 stoves planned), and all materials delivered for their construction. The new building for hanging “hamacas” in the Pueblito Wiwa lodging has been completed. At this place, the renewed aspect of the construction has led the indigenous owners to begin their own construction to improve the sanitary facilities. They have acknowledged that now the tourists will be received better and they will have the chance to improve their earnings.</p> <p>The waste management service has begun its operation by delivering seven containers for garbage and by collecting litter along the trail and in the lodgings, but the agreement with Santa Marta’s garbage collection services has not been attained yet.</p> <p>The Eco-club in the Mamey school had a follow-up visit in October, where biodiversity aspects were discussed with the members and activities to identify threats to biodiversity and relevant species for conservation in the Sierra. Through walks and outdoor activities, the members learned about “leave-no-trace” techniques; key aspects for an Ecoclub maintenance, such as generating ideas, communicating and participative behavior. Finally, they elected a girl to participate in the Third National Eco-Club Meeting, and they wrote success stories related to the Eco-Club and on the use of the library formerly donated to the School.</p>	<p>3 local organizations strengthened</p> <p>52 families benefited by sustainable production systems (ecotourism)</p> <p>330 Hectares of improved natural resource management</p> <p>15 hectares with sustainable production systems (garbage collection and post signs for tourist trail)</p> <p>14 people trained (exchange of experiences cattle management practice)</p>



Figure 20. Conservation Landscapes-FIAAT/ Eco-club Kagui Janchiguetsse (Clean Earth) in the school of El Mamey, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta/ Carlos Hincapié - Opepa



Figure 21. Conservation Landscapes-FIAAT/ Water treatment systems in the ecotourism lodgings on the way to Ciudad Perdida, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta/Santiago Giraldo



Figure 22. FIAAT/Construction of lodging in Pueblito Wiwa, on the way to Ciudad Perdida/Santiago Giraldo



Figure 23. FIAAT/ Firewood-saver stoves installed in one of the lodgings on the way to Ciudad Perdida/Santiago Giraldo



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Component 2 - NPU and SINAP Institutional Strengthening and Governance

NPU's progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Research</u></p> <p>The official Local Research Plan for the Sierra Nevada Park has been approved by the technical direction, which is the first step that every park should have according to the NPU's Strategic Programs. Based on this plan, research projects to strengthen management of the protected area will be designed and implemented. In the same cluster, and as a result of the Park's Research Fund initiative, one of the six research projects approved was for the Tayrona NP, on Mammal monitoring as a planning and capacity building tool. Other research projects approved are related to the Utría, Katíos, Vía Parque Isla de Salamanca and Nukak Parks.</p> <p><u>Monitoring</u></p> <p>The official Monitoring Plan document has been approved by NPU and delivered to the CLP coordination.</p> <p>It comprises methodological guidelines and field data about eight monitoring processes, four of which are related to CLP activities.</p> <p>These processes are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Change in extension of glacier zones 2. Variation of the area (number of hectares) under conservation agreements within and in the buffer zone of Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta NP 3. Change in the number of big mammal species. 4. Variation in the extension of areas under erosion processes in the tropical forest biome 5. Change in the area under erosion processes measured by the appearance of woody plants in zones under restoration practices (CLP activity) 6. Variation in the productivity of cocoa plots (CLP activity) 7. Change in floral composition in two different zones under passive restoration processes (CLP activity). 8. Change in survival rate of woody plants planted in hedgerows (CLP activity). 	<p>Ind.4: 0.83 points of advance in the implementation of NPU's Strategic Programs: the goal for this cluster is accomplished.</p> <p>Ind. 5: Four new monitoring processes added</p>



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Component 3: Social Capital and Community Participation Objectives

NPU's progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
Participants from the indigenous and campesino communities have participated in training related to natural resource management and sustainable production systems (Restoration process, cocoa plot maintenance and technical follow-up, biological corridors initiatives, among others)	Ind. F-2: 65 people trained in the period

Arhuacos

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<u>Organizational strengthening</u> No significant advance has been done in the period.	

Kankuamos

<u>Governance strengthening</u> The CLP supported two meetings to strengthen indigenous governance in the Sierra Nevada Territory. A meeting of the “Consejo Territorial de Cabildos –CTC” was held in the Seykumake community, Arhuaco Resguardo, to evaluate the traditional practice on land-use planning and measures to be taken when governmental interventions in their territory are proposed. Another meeting of Elders, Authorities and “Mamos” was carried out in the Chemesquemena community, where they discussed land-use and environmental protection criteria that must be applied when new lands acquired by the indigenous authorities have to be assigned to communities.	No advance has been reported related to the F-1 indicator, as no agreements have been signed
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Organización Gonawindúa Tayrona Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Governance strengthening</u></p> <p>The first meeting was held with “Mamos” and authorities to define the route and guidelines to carry out the integral diagnosis in the Tururinca River watershed. The first and second field trips were completed, to begin compiling information for the diagnosis in two sectors of the watershed: Cherwa and Mankuaka. This included identifying the current situation related to conservation of the territory, the recovery of elders’ ancestral knowledge on settlement history and the identification of 32 areas in the Cherwa sector for preservation of forest remnants in a matrix of pastures and coffee plots. Other strategic areas for conservation were defined, such as sacred locations in water sources and forests with limited human intervention. With field data and secondary information a draft was obtained on this integral diagnosis from the indigenous perspective.</p> <p>The methodological process applied for the Tucurinca River watershed has been useful to the traditional authorities regarding another land-use planning process with CorpoGuajira. A meeting to analyze these cases was held, resulting in a single method and technical guidelines to be followed in future land use plans.</p> <p>Two meetings were carried out with governmental institutions: National Natural Park Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and the Regional Autonomous Corporation (Magdalena), to resume work agendas for joint actions and define dialogue and agreement mechanisms on the land-use planning for the indigenous territory and the Tucurinca watershed in particular.</p>	<p>Ind. F-1: The targets will be validated when the process has been completed and agreements with the NPU are reached.</p>



Fragua NNP

Component 1: Improved Licit and Sustainable Livelihoods

NPU's progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Sustainable Production</u></p> <p>Technical assistance activities are still being provided to the 51 families benefited by sustainable production activities, both in the Sarabando river basin and the Resguardo La Cerinda.</p> <p>The field work included measuring productive plots in order to report new hectares under implementation of sustainable production systems.</p> <p><u>Restoration:</u></p> <p>As a way to find out the effectiveness of the restoration treatments, several monitoring measures have been taken. Change in growth rate, variation in the mortality rate and change in the number of sprouts are the data taken and analyzed.</p>	<p>170.9 hectares under sustainable production systems</p>

Amazon Conservation Team – ACT

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Sustainable production systems' technical assistance and follow-up</u></p> <p>During this period, 360 field visits were made to assess the following productive systems: two indigenous “chagras”, 143 kitchen gardens, 14 silvo-pastoral systems, 174 agroforestry systems were visited (three models). The cocoa plants grafting process was also tracked in 24 instances, while three of the visits were to provide support for the construction of the cocoa drying facilities. Most of the families show a strong commitment with the project's activities and have followed indications regarding impact management. Apparently for some indigenous families the young people are not very keen on working in the food security “chagras”, while for the kitchen gardens established with campesino families, some of them have gone further to include new species of their own seeds, enriching the garden according to their preferences.</p> <p><u>Land-use planning</u></p> <p>During this period, land-use planning was carried out for 22 farms. This is an ongoing process and the information on the farm's planning process is completed or updated according to the technical visits.</p>	<p>Progress reports from operators have been received and information has been validated. In order to report progress over the program indicators, due to the changes in their team, ACT is in the process of reviewing field information.</p> <p>Advance in reaching the targets will be reported next quarter.</p>



Sustainable Production Systems

The agroforestry system No.1 (rubber-cocoa-plantains) is now established in 92 hectares and the plants in 45% of the cocoa nurseries have been grafted. This activity will continue as plants reach the appropriate size for grafting. Agroforestry model No. 2 (timber trees-cocoa- copoazú-plantains) has been implemented in 73 hectares, with most of the cocoa or copoazú planted already in the fields, while for a 20% of the nurseries the grafting continues. The rubber stumps have been prepared in the nurseries by 43 families and will be ready to transplant in March. Agroforestry model No. 3 (reforestation-cocoa-plantains) has been established in 37 hectares, with the same number of families, and each one of these families have been trained and are following integrated pest management practices. The local technical assistants and the farmers have now been trained in the grafting process and most farmers are progressively applying this knowledge for their own plantations.

Silvo-pastoral systems have been established in 31 hectares, with wire fencing to prevent trampling by cattle. 19 hectares of forage plants (barbasco, nacedero, matarratón, liberal, botón de oro and morera) have been implemented and plant production continues for further enrichment of these areas.

As 30 of the original families did not continue with the project for different reasons, the team has been working to identify potential new families to participate. So far, nine families will join the project with kitchen gardens; eleven families will be trained in the Vereda Triunfo San Pedro and will establish the protective fences for the local aqueduct's water source; 60 more families will benefit from the implementation of two nurseries in the schools La Gallineta in San José del Fragua and San Luis in Belén de los Andaquíes. The nurseries will provide trees for restoration and sustainable production purposes and the students will be trained on all the aspects related to nursery maintenance. Thus, a total of 80 additional families are expected to join the project in the first quarter of 2012, which may even surpass the original goal.

Forest Restoration

A floristic assessment of a forest patch, which had been affected by logging, was made with the technicians, community and students from the Universidad de la Amazonía. They followed Gentry's method for sampling and also a technical guide for forest planning and management issued by the Ministry of the Environment (2002). This evaluation will be helpful to define the restoration model to be used in the Yurayaco



Resguardo. Meanwhile they have been preparing the trees for planting.

Twelve technical visits were carried out to check on the protection of water sources or rivers on 25 hectares, of which 22 have been fenced to prevent cattle or horses from entering. Two of these hectares have been enriched with pioneer fast-growth species.

Training

Many workshops for different purposes were carried out during this period, as indicated in the table below. The total number of persons has been validated so that the final number of different people is obtained for final target achievement, as shown in the column at right.

Topic	No. Workshops	People trained	No. Veredas/resguardos
GPS use and applications	1	14	1
Sustainable production systems planning, use and environmental management	99	1430	
Agroforestry systems and cocoa grafting	77	689	26
Cocoa harvest/post-harvest management	3	107	2
Rubber plantation, management, harvest	1	14	1
Cocoa dryer construction	1	10	1
Agroforestry systems tracing/plantation	2	18	2
Silvo-pastoral systems management	1	10	1
Functions and duties of JAC board members	1	14	1
"Agendas veredales" for local development	1	67	1
Production system project design tools	1	69	1
TOTAL	188	2442	37

Ind. F-1: 22 hectares with improved natural resource management (restoration)

1037 persons trained in the period

Component 2 - NPU and SINAP Institutional Strengthening and Governance

NPU's progress in activities Alto Fragua Indi Wasi	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Special Management Strategies.</u></p> <p>As a product of the activities supported by CLP a zoning management plan has been produced for the Resguardo La Cerinda (Embera Katio). This document was developed with support from the community and the Resguardo authorities, the Belén de los Andaquíes mayoralty and the Alto Fragua Indi Wasi NP staff, and is the basis for the creation of the Resguardo's Life Plan.</p> <p><u>Research</u></p> <p>The "Alto Fragua Indi Wasi Research Strategy" has been officially approved and delivered to the CLP Coordination.</p>	<p>Ind. 4: the goal has been reached regarding NPU's strategic programs implementation</p>



Monitoring The park staff has implemented a monitoring methodology to evaluate the effectiveness of restoration activities within and in the buffer zone of Alto Fragua Indi Wasi NP, as shown below:			Ind. 5: Four new monitoring processes related to restoration process. No results are yet available on the restoration activities assessment.
PROCESS	PRESSURE	STATE	
	INDICATORS	INDICATORS	
Passive restoration	Change in the presence/absence of invasive species	Species richness and composition	
Active restoration	Change in the presence/absence of invasive species.	Mortality and growth rate. Change in the abundance of woody plants	

Component 3: The social capital and community participation objective.

NPU's progress in activities Alto Fragua Indi Wasi	Contribution to indicators
<u>Strengthening governance with communities in priority areas</u> Since this is one of the most effective protected area in terms of local organizations supported (a total of 25) there have been several trainings, technical support and workshops related to control and surveillance, climate change, environmental education, land and use planning, among others.	Ind. F-2: No new people have been trained in the period

Amazon Conservation Team – ACT

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<u>Strengthening governance with communities in priority areas</u> As mentioned in the section on training, workshops were held on “agendas veredales”, on planning sustainable production and natural resource management and on the functions and duties of Juntas de Acción Comunal's board members. All of these strengthen governance by indigenous authorities and campesino organizations, by developing social capital.	Progress reports from ACT have been received and information has been validated. In order to report progress over the program indicators, due to the changes in their team, ACT is in the process of reviewing field information.
<u>Communications</u> This team continued filming and systematizing the project in its various events, workshops and exchange of experiences. The six topics covered were: Focus groups workshop, “common cause” economy, IV Meeting and exhibit on food security, V Latin American Congress on Organic	



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Agriculture, “agendas veredales”, project design and management. Also, two videos have been produced (Children of La Paz and La Cristalina veredas) and three radio programs for citizen participation have been prepared and will be ready for broadcasting in the next quarter. Two exchanges of experiences were held between children from the San Miguel Resguardo and the children participating in the “audiovisual school” training; the objective was to edit film material obtained in the “chagra” of Mr. Alfonso Burgos and his wife, and 170 children participated. A workshop on communication tools was held with 36 persons in the veredas Mono and Agua Dulce.

Systematization has proceeded by compiling 110 polls on significant change, three workshops on local memory regarding the project, 34 polls on family consumption and expenses and 30 polls on farm products with commercial purpose. This will allow measuring the outcomes of the project, using beneficiaries’ voices, their expectations, and identifying lessons learned.

Advance in reaching the targets will be reported quarter.

Utría NNP

Component 1: Improved Licit and Sustainable Livelihoods

NPU's progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Sustainable production systems</u></p> <p>As result of the agreement reached with the Jurubidá community a total of 19,1 new hectares under sustainable production has been implemented with agroforestry systems including cocoa, family “azoteas”, and agroforestry systems with plantains and fruit trees.</p>	<p>19,1 hectares with sustainable production systems.</p>



Figures 24, 25. Agroforestry system and family azoteas implemented by the Utria NNP staff with the Embera Community at Jurubirá, Nuquí /Oscar Galeano, NNP Utría.



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Fundación Natura

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Sustainable production systems</u></p> <p>Since the official due date of Fundación Natura's contract was on December 23th, activities were mainly concerned with compiling information to finish the final report and accompanying documents, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Fauna Refuge and the Turtle Nesting Beach Management Plans *Business and Strategic Plans for Asociación TíoTigre *Ecotourism Best Practice Manual *A video of the tourist attractions in El Valle that will be used for marketing purposes by Asociación TíoTigre. *Turtle watching Manual by Asociación Caguama. *Fauna watching and monitoring manual by Grupo de Cazadores. <p>All these documents have been received and reviewed by CLP coordination. Once all the requirements are fulfilled, a complete analysis of the process will be done and included in the next QR.</p>	<p>Ind. F-1: 2.646 hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of the agreement signed between the Consejo Comunitario Local El Cedro, the Asociación Caguama and Grupo de Cazadores endorsing the Nesting Beach and Fauna Refuge Management Plans. This is the final result after all activities have been accomplished by F.Natura.</p>

Marviva

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Organizational strengthening for decision making on territorial planning.</u></p> <p>Despite some difficulties related to the Consejo Mayor Los Riscasles that have delayed some of the activities, the main outcome for this period is the " Mangrove Management Plans" for Nuqui and the Jurubirá, Panguí y Tribugá "corregimientos"</p> <p>The document contains (among other aspects) agreements between the local communities and the Consejo Mayor Los Riscasles in order to (i) endorse not just the documents, but also the whole process for designing the plans; and (ii) commitment to get the human and financial resources to put these plans into practice.</p>	<p>Ind. F-1: 2.391 hectares under improved natural resource management</p>



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Red Colombia Verde

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
One of the main products of this operator is the business plan, which has been received and is in process of revision. The communications products have had considerable delay while the relevant offices at NPU authorize the contents, graphic design and legal aspects.	This activity does not add up to any target/indicators

Component 2 - NPU and SINAP Institutional Strengthening and Governance

NPU's progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<u>Research</u> As a result of the Park's Research Fund initiative a research proposal was approved for the Utría NP and work began in October: "Key breeding areas for <i>Sphyrna lewini</i> shark in Utría NNP".	Indicator 4: 0.83 points of advance in the implementation of NPU's Strategic Programs in the protected areas supported by CLP. (see PMP section).
<u>Monitoring</u> The final version of the methodological guide is available for monitoring hunting activities with the indigenous communities in NNP Utría, as a result of joint work between the Park staff, the indigenous community and the Hunters Group in El Valle. This new monitoring process, which is a "response" indicator, measures the change on daily rate of animal protein and vegetable consumption by indigenous communities as a result of the expected reduction on hunting rates and an improved vegetable supply derived from sustainable production systems implemented with CLP support. In previous reports, pressure (hunting rate) and state (abundance and distribution) monitoring processes had been validated. Several methodological guides for birds and ecotourism monitoring are being finished; so new monitoring processes are expected to be implemented over the next period.	Ind. 5: One monitoring process added.



<p><u>Control and surveillance</u></p> <p>15 reports were made on control and surveillance surveys, all of them in the marine area with their coordinates, estimated coverage and photos.</p>	<p>13.258 ha. in C&S activities (the hectares covered are same as previous quarter, as this area has been defined for illegal fisheries control, so no additional hectares are counted)</p>
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Katios NNP

Component 1: Improved Licit and Sustainable Livelihoods

NPU's progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Sustainable production systems</u></p> <p>As a result of the previous work and the agreements between the Park staff and the Afro descendant Communities of Tumaradó and Puente América, a total of sixty (60) families have been benefited by the construction of 60 “zoteas”. Food security and health will be improved for these families, since they are beginning to grow their own vegetables and herbs, such as tomatoes, onions, beans, cucumbers, coriander, oregano and basil, enhancing their nutrition and contributing to domestic economy.</p> <p>This is a great achievement for the park staff, involving an important number of families which have profited from this assistance when in former years the Park had difficulties to reach these communities and build confidence for better environmental management of natural resources.</p>	<p>Ind.1: 60 families benefited by sustainable production systems.</p> <p>Ind. 2: Two community organizations supported</p> <p>Ind. 3: 3.48 hectares under sustainable production systems</p>





Figures 26,27,28,29. Azoteas implemented by Katios NP staff with the Afro descendant communities of Tumaradó and Puente América in Ungua and Riosucio, Chocó/ Daniel Urbíñez, Katios NP.

Component 2 - NPU and SINAP Institutional Strengthening and Governance

NPU's progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Monitoring</u></p> <p>The four monitoring processes implemented during the last period are still in process. For this period the activities have been related to training activities addressed to Park staff by Fundacion Calidris (bird monitoring) and Universidad del Valle (amphibian monitoring). Also the SIPEIN database is being updated.</p>	<p>The target has been reached.</p>
<p><u>Research</u></p> <p>The official Local Research Plan document has been approved, and one of the research projects included in the NPU research fund is in progress: "Conservation strategy for three endangered <i>Atelopus</i> species in Colombian National Parks: Utria, Katios and Gorgona NP's".</p>	<p>Indicator 4. 0.83 points of advance in the implementation of Strategic Programs of the NPU in the protected areas supported by CLP. (See PMP section).</p>
<p><u>Control and surveillance</u></p> <p>29 reports were made on control and surveillance surveys, both in riparian and terrestrial zones, with their coordinates, estimated coverage and photos.</p>	<p>6600 ha. in C&S activities (the hectares covered are same as previous quarter, as this area has been defined for illegal fisheries and logging control, so no additional hectares are counted)</p>



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Component 3: Social Capital and Community Participation Objectives

NPU's progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p>As part of the “Natural Parks’ Strategy for Local Communication” the “Festival del Bocachico” in Tumaradó (local fishing carnival) has been recorded by local people trained as journalists by the National Parks’ staff. Also technical training on methods for video, radio and interviewing has been given to participants from the Tumaradó community.</p>	<p>20 people trained</p>





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Figures 30,32,32,33,34,35. Festival del Bocachico, Tumaradó,Chocó /Claudia Marcela Ayala, PNN



Catatumbo NNP

Component 1: Improved Licit and Sustainable Livelihoods

Faro del Catatumbo

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Sustainable production systems</u></p> <p>After several requirements to the local operator for improving the reports on their activities, a technical field visit allowed to ascertain implementation of silvo-pastoral arrangements and food security plots. The nurseries, which had been rejected as being too small for housing the required number of plants, were finally changed to plants obtained from a local nursery to obtain the expected results. Some of the protein banks are still in the process of implementation.</p> <p>On the western side of the Catatumbo Park, in the Culebritas vereda, the cocoa rehabilitation plots had been delayed and field visits were not possible for security reasons. The technician in charge sent a report on activities such as pruning and fertilizing the crop with the 20 families included in the project.</p> <p><u>Training</u></p> <p>Technical assistance has been stronger in the San Isidro area, in the eastern sector bordering the Park, while for Culebritas the distance involved and the rainy season at the end of the year hindered many of the activities.</p>	<p>Ind. 1: 50 families benefited</p> <p>Ind. 3: 151 hectares of sustainable production systems were established</p> <p>Ind. F-2: 10 persons were trained in the period</p>

Proempresas

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Sustainable Production Systems</u></p> <p>The final area with reinstated cocoa plantations was completed in a total of 70,85 ha., surpassing the original target of 44 ha. Nine communities participated in this work, with 100 families as beneficiaries. The pruning, weeding and fertilizing (correcting soil acidity by lime application), was sometimes done in groups or by individual families. Of special importance is phyto-sanitary control by collecting damaged or contaminated fruit (monilia and "escoba de bruja" diseases) to improve the overall productivity of plantations. A conservation agreement was signed with ten Caciques from an equal number of indigenous Barí communities; the topics included:</p>	<p>Ind.3: 29,85 ha. of sustainable production systems implemented in the period.</p> <p>Ind.1: 100 families benefited.</p>



<p>environmental impact mitigation, agricultural best practice application, managing the reinstated cocoa plantation, water source protection, cattle rotation in pasture areas and fencing to prevent animals entering forest or vulnerable zones.</p> <p><u>Training</u></p> <p>Three workshops for soil management and conservation, organic production and clean agricultural technologies, and safety procedures when using agricultural tools for cocoa maintenance, a hundred people were trained and received technical assistance by this local operator.</p>	<p>Ind.F-1: The area in the agreement will be validated when data are available.</p> <p>Ind. F-2: 6 people trained.</p>
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Component 2 - NPU and SINAP Institutional Strengthening and Governance

NPU's progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
The Catatumbo Park activities have been detailed in section 2, page 7 of this report.	

Component 3: The social capital and community participation objective

Funprocep

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Organizational strengthening</u></p> <p>Workshops for strategic planning, administrative and financial strengthening have been carried out with Asopbarí, the Consejo Autónomo de Caciques and the Municipal Associations of El Tarra, Convención, Teorama, Tibú and el Carmen. A new Association called "Bajo Río de Oro", from the Iquiacarora community also participated in these training events. The training modules have been:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Spokesmanship 2. Leadership 3. Funds Search and Management 4. Project design 5. Strategic Planning 6. Political incidence 7. Law applied to indigenous people and territories. <p>Six workshops for technical support and audit on financial and administrative aspects for Asopbarí have been carried out up to date. Part of this support has been to legalize the Indigenous Territorial Association, in order to provide the Barí indigenous community the legal documents to be recognized by the Ministry of the Interior and the Direction for Ethnic Territories. In this way the community can have governmental support for processes such as enlarging the</p>	<p>1 organization has been strengthened during the period.</p>



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“Resguardo”, to participate in the regional table for land tenure formalization, obtaining fellowships for Barí students, and hiring teachers, among other things.

Additionally, a land-use planning module has been developed and six sessions have been held with the three representatives of the Barí community selected for this training, which includes GPS operation.

Didactic materials for seven community schools were delivered: (Shubacbarina, Pathuina, Yera, Beboquira, Bridycayra, Iquiacarora and Caricachaboquira). Also, specially designed materials in Spanish and Barí have been prepared and are ready to present to the schools: 530 first readers “Amemos el Barí-a”; 45 Lottery games in Barí-a; 350 jigsaw puzzles; 600 sets of educational images; 15 posters showing the parts of the human body in the Barí language; 50 domino game in Barí; 500 environmental booklets.

Proempresas

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Organizational strengthening</u></p> <p>The main activities carried out by Proempresas were concerned with cocoa production, so strengthening the local indigenous organization “Asopbari” was made with the participation of a member of the community, Alvaro Dochimanu, who was trained by the technical staff in Proempresas in every aspect related to cocoa cultivation. , in order. Due to this enhanced capacity, he is now in charge of monitoring cocoa production by this organization and will be the person to give technical assistance to the families involved in the project, and in the future apply this knowledge to guide future projects for his community.</p>	<p>1 local organization strengthened</p>



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Cocuy NNP

Component 1: Improved Licit and Sustainable Livelihoods

NPU's progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Sustainable Production</u></p> <p>Through the implementation of silvo-pastoral systems with pasture seedbanks and tree species used as fodder; hedgerows, a nursery and a foodsecurity plot in the local school, fish-ponds and fencing for the protection of restoration areas and water sources in the eastern sector of Cocuy, a total of 30 families have been benefited.</p> <p>These actions imply a commitment from the families through individual "Conservation Agreements" in which each family undertakes to continue the actions implemented by CLP and to conserve and manage the production systems and natural areas in their lands. This means a total of 998.5 hectares are now under sustainable production systems.</p>	<p>Ind.1: 30 families benefited by sustainable production systems.</p> <p>Ind.3: 998.5 hectares under sustainable production systems</p>



Figures 36,37,38. Silvo-pastoral systems with pasture seed-banks, hedgerows, fish-ponds, plant nursery in the local school, protection of water sources/Tame Sector, Cocuy NNP/ Raúl Ortiz



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AMA	Contribution to indicators
<p>Local operators progress in activities</p> <p><u>Biophysical Diagnosis in Chiscas</u></p> <p>Natural land-cover with forest or open vegetation areas was drawn and a connectivity index between patches was applied through GIS analysis. Four main watersheds were identified with the most important areas for water conservation in Chiscas; for each of the main watersheds, the tributaries were described in their characteristics, such as area, length, main drainage, higher and lower altitudes and average gradient, among other measurements, which indicate the need for protection in particular sectors. A total of 279 native plant species have been identified for this area, mainly in the páramo and high Andean forest ecosystems. Taking this into consideration, incorporating a threats analysis and institutional context (mining, agriculture, cattle, roads, forest or indigenous reserves, other conservation areas) and the social cartography obtained with the communities, a conservation design included four areas (See map in figure 39). where conservation opportunities may succeed: 1. Montaña de Duarte, 2. Montón de Trigo Méndez-Mesa, 3. La Norma-La Tuneba, and 4. La Cercada. Each one of these priority areas was characterized further, and those results were socialized with the communities.</p> <p><u>Reforestation and protection</u></p> <p>During this period 21.938 trees have been delivered to 117 beneficiaries, for a total of 48.988 trees handed to a total of 128 persons. 2.000 of these trees were planted in the Montaña de Duarte, one of the priority areas for conservation, while 1.680 have encircled this mountain, acting as landmarks for its protection. Indications for their planting were given to the people by the promoters, who will be in charge of monitoring progress. Eight water sources were protected by fencing, and in the Montaña de Duarte GPS readings are in process, in order to identify a protection area calculated in 900 ha., for which an agreement will be signed with a local group in charge of supervising community compliance.</p>	<p>Ind.2: 15 organizations strengthened: SWOT (“Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats”) analysis for each and definition of potential future project topics.</p> <p>In the next quarter, when the agreement is signed, the area will be validated.</p>

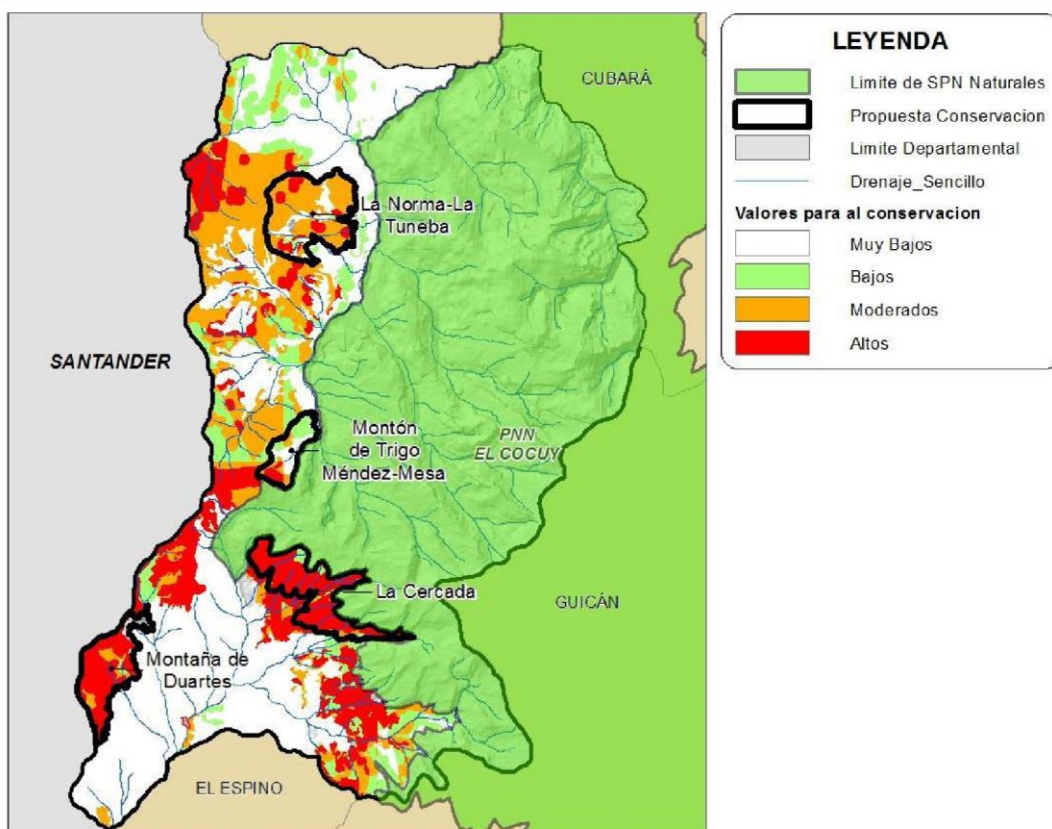


Figure 39. Four priority conservation areas for the Municipal System of Protected Areas in Chiscas, in the area bordering the Cocuy Park (Alta Montaña Andina).



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Asdelco	Contribution to indicators
Local operators' progress in activities	
<u>Protection of water sources by fencing and reforestation</u>	
<p>The Mortiño river watershed was selected for the project because it is located near the border of El Cocuy Natural Park, an important area for its abundant but vulnerable water sources. A diagnosis was carried out by a field visit with community participation to identify threats on conservation, such as agriculture and cattle ranching. Other problems include littering, erosion (landslides), and deforestation, mainly for firewood and timber for fencing. There are 4 aqueducts taking their water in this area and 386 families obtain their water from them. A list of 17 tree and bush species common in the area was compiled with their local and scientific names. A total of 24 farms were evaluated to protect water sources and small lakes; preliminary agreements were made with the farmers, and measures were taken to give them the necessary materials for the fences. In each one of these places GPS readings were taken and sketches drawn on the areas to be protected.</p> <p>During this period 14 farms had fences installed in the areas the landowners agreed to protect. The students and project team also worked to plant small trees in the areas with fences. The plants were native species seedlings obtained in the vicinity. A total of 229 trees were planted and field visits made 20 days later ascertained that all of them had survived transplanting. The species are <i>Polylepis quadrijuga</i>, <i>Baccharis tricuneata</i>, <i>Ginoxys paramuna</i> and <i>Clusia</i> sp.</p>	<p>Ind.1: 12 families benefited in the period. Validation is pending for another two families.</p> <p>Ind.3: 8,3 hectares were protected by fencing and reforestation.</p>



Figure 40. The Mortiño river in its upper reaches is formed by three small streams: Hoya de Vera, shown above, Blanquiscal and La Playa. Small patches of forest and frailejonales remain where pastures have not been established.



Figure 41. Potato plot located less than 50 meters to the water source "Laguna Negra".



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Figures 42,43. Conservation Landscapes - Asdelco/ Laguna Tierra Blanca fence installed in the Mortiño watershed area, landowner Evelio Daza/Carlos Julio Rincón.



Figure 44. Conservation Landscapes - Asdelco/ Laguna de los Patos fence installed in the Mortiño watershed area, landowner Aníbal Silva/Carlos Julio Rincón.



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Pantera

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Sustainable production systems</u></p> <p>Materials and supplies were delivered in order to establish field divisions with electrical fences (with solar panels). Designs were made with each landowner and the species to be planted in silvo-pastoral systems were identified with them.</p> <p><u>Restoration</u></p> <p>Within the biological structural corridor, six hectares were restored, with three types of arrangements: total restoration, enrichment and protection of areas (passive restoration). Each arrangement includes plants of fast, medium or slow growth, and different light tolerance. These trees were planted with the families' participation.</p> <p><u>Training</u></p> <p>A workshop for the protection and conservation of biodiversity and forests was held, comprising the plant species available in the nurseries, and the ecological groups allowing an efficient process for restoration. Technical assistance was given to beneficiaries on applying best practice in cattle management.</p>	<p>Ind.1: 6 families benefited.</p> <p>Ind.3: 60 Ha. Established in silvo-pastoral systems.</p> <p>Ind.F-1: 60 ha. with improved management of biodiversity</p> <p>Ind.F-2: 9 persons trained</p>



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Avansar ONG

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Sustainable Production Systems</u></p> <p>After the difficult period for security reasons in Tame, before and after the elections in October 2011, the direction in Avansar decided to change the technician in charge of the field activities, as progress was uneven and the evidence related to implementation had not been presented for reporting to CLP. This implied asking for additional time, which was granted, to carry out a complete field revision and evaluate the status of the coffee plantations for the 46 families involved. In January 36 hectares could thus be validated, indicating that just over a third of the 92 hectares has been completed according to plan. A total of 181.300 coffee plants have been transplanted and 196.000 are in the nurseries. Organic fertilizers and lime have been added during this planting. An action plan has been devised and is expected to accelerate actions during the first quarter of 2012.</p> <p>An exchange of experiences in organic coffee-growing was carried out on October 3 to 6, with support from Cundinamarca Coffee Growers Committee, in the municipalities of Anolaima and Quipile. 15 participants, both farmers and technicians, visited certified farms to know first-hand the coffee-growing process, quality requirements, productivity, types of production (intensive or small-scale), maintenance of nurseries, crop management, shade and other associated crops, transformation and commercialization.</p>	<p>Ind.3: 36 hectares of coffee plantations established.</p> <p>Ind.F-2: The 14 persons trained have not been validated and will be included in the next quarter.</p>

Component 2 - NPU and SINAP Institutional Strengthening and Governance

NPU's progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Research</u></p> <p>As a way to get a better understanding of conservation status and the pressures affecting high mountain ecosystems in the western sector of the Park, a big mammal monitoring methodology is being designed by the Park staff with the help of a biology student from Universidad Nacional de Colombia.</p> <p>As part of this research a first field trip was done and footprint traps have been set in places previously defined by the park staff. Although it was the first attempt, some animals such as rabbits and deer have been recorded with this method.</p>	<p>Indicator 4. 0.83 points of advance in the implementation of Strategic Programs of the NPU in the protected areas supported by CLP. (see PMP section)</p>
<p><u>Monitoring</u></p> <p>Data gathering process on pressure and state indicators related to ecotourism activities has started again for the visitor's season of December 2011-February 2012.</p>	



Figures 45, 46. Research on mammal monitoring with traps for prints in the Cocuy NNP/Luisa Palacios NNP Cocuy-Universidad Nacional de Colombia.



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Component 3: The social capital and community participation objective.

Opepa

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Training</u></p> <p>Two workshops were carried out, one on first aid practice for high altitude areas, where local guides participated with the Opepa team, and another one on logistics for ecotourism service providers. The first one had two sessions according to the level of the participants; one was for beginners and the other one for those guides having already some knowledge of first aid and skills for wilderness areas. As it was the rainy period, most of the training was done in the midst of high humidity, but the participants were eager to learn, so the leave-no-trace practices, risk management and first aid were regarded as very useful. As for the logistics event, the heterogeneity in education, age and skills of the participants required dividing it in three sessions, held in different places, trying always to use local examples in order to gain better comprehension.</p> <p>Other activities were related to tracking the business plans and organizational strengthening of the ecotourism service providers. Tailored visits, follow-up of the action plan, the creation of a virtual group for assistance, and written materials completed the set. Many of the participants have argued that they lack time, that legal requirements may be costly and time consuming, and that some skills will need additional studies.</p> <p><u>Eco-clubs</u></p> <p>A monitoring activity was made with the children members of “Bioplanet” and “Conservadores de los recursos naturales de los recursos naturales de la Sierra Nevada”, the two eco-clubs created in the region. Leave-no-trace techniques were applied while walking in the Mortiño watershed area. Also, video editing techniques were shown and the members will prepare their materials for eco-club national meetings. The bioplanet eco-club ecological projects (to make fabric shopping-bags and an ecology film forum) are progressing, and formal documents to record their meetings are now customary. In El Cardón school, on the contrary, the students were not so engaged and progress was poor.</p>	<p>Although there have been a large number of people participating in the workshops and eco-club activities, most of the persons are the same ones time and again. Thus, no new people are registered for the period, despite the participation.</p>



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Figure 47. Opepa/First aid practice in high altitude areas with local ecotourism guides/NNP El Cocuy



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Asdelco

Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Training</u></p> <p>A program was designed for capacity building on natural resources conservation and restoration. This included workshops, conferences, field visits carried out with the community, the National Natural Parks personnel and the Juntas de Acción Comunal.</p> <p>An agreement was signed with two schools in the area: El Cardón and José Santos Gutiérrez in El Cocuy, with the objective of carrying out the “social service” activities with the project. The senior students are helping in the implementation of conservation activities.</p> <p><u>Communications</u></p> <p>Two radio programs were designed on conservation topics, and will be broadcasted over the next quarter.</p>	<p>Ind.F-2: 52 persons were trained.</p>

Cross-Cutting

Component 2 - NPU and SINAP Institutional Strengthening and Governance

NPU's progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p>New protected areas in Portete and Acandí, Control and surveillance, research and monitoring, Sinap action plan, environmental education and community communication.</p>	<p>Ind.F-2: 1129 people trained in different topics during this period</p>

4.3 Communications activities: Success stories

The following success stories have been published in the Program's web page.

“Azoteas” in Progress



Conservation Landscapes Program-Fundación Natura, Raquelina shows her new “azotea” / Utría Park, El Valle / Javier Castiblanco

El Valle, Chocó. Raquelina Tejada is one of the associates in the Group called “Women in Progress”, created by 25 women who have been responsible for giving life to this initiative with the help of Fundación Natura, in the area surrounding the Utría Natural Park. “The purpose of this Project is to establish a kitchen garden program with azoteas in the homes of these 25 Women in Progress. Here they plant fruit and vegetables, following an agro-ecological model to contribute to food security and lower their dependence on fish. The agro-biodiversity workshops drive the collection and classification of native seeds for species recovery, exchange and knowledge about this ancestral food, explained Pía Escobar, field coordinator of this initiative in the town of El Valle.

Raquelina lives with her children in a two-storied house, in a small hill of the “Invasión” district. Here a kinder garden is housed, with support from the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare (ICBF), so the first floor is decorated with the children's drawings and full of toys. In the backyard, fruit trees and medicinal plants grow mixed in this large area, but Raquelina had no “azoteas”.

When the first meetings were held to define the type of azotea that each woman would build, she, as many of her companions, asked for two azoteas to be built, with the hard “níspero” wood and supported by high poles to guard them from excessive soil humidity and harmful animals.

The Natura team then discussed with them how to invest the available funds, as every associate had a \$800.000 pesos budget, both for the azoteas and for the protective fence, but they could decide how the costs would be distributed while reaching the objective. Fundación Natura would provide administrative help and any logistics needed.

Raquelina and other women then thought that the original budget lines were distributed mostly for azoteas, leaving almost nothing for fences, so less costly materials were sought and fences were built. “If the patio is not well protected, it is like giving away all our vegetables to the thieves”, they said.



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While most of the women selected the “barbacoa” or canoe model, Raquelina preferred the “palm layer” model, consisting in a flat surface made of the “barrigona” palm, which is placed on vertical poles. For the poles she chose also palm wood, instead of the normal ones made from choibá or guayacán wood; this poles are attached to the layer without any nails.

She took advantage of the days her husband was at home to build her three new azoteas. She learned from him how to make them, but once he left, she decided to change them to a more convenient place.

Now, Raquelina has three new azoteas, one more than she had planned, and soon she expects to build the fence and plant herbs and vegetables for her kitchen, as a way to improve her children’s nutrition, and the lunch she prepares for the children in her kinder garden.

More information:

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Guides in “Ciudad Perdida” are trained



Conservation Landscapes Program– FIAAT, Local guides at work with visitors / Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta Park / Santiago Giraldo

Santa Marta, Magdalena. Seventy campesinos have been dedicated to guide tourists in the trail leading to “Ciudad Perdida”, an ancient city located within the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta Park. Although they have the experience of many years in the trail, this is the first time they receive a complete course on first aid for wilderness areas.

This training was one of the activities supported by the Conservation Landscapes Program, funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), where the guide Nicolás Cuadros y his 69 companions learned basic assistance techniques and risk management, which they now can apply in their expeditions. The course was given by instructors from the Wilderness Medicine Institute, which is organized in Colombia by the Organización para la Educación y Protección Ambiental, OPEPA.

“I know feel more secure about offering better service for tourists. I am prepared to meet an emergency situation and that makes a huge difference. It’s important to learn a lot with these courses they are offering us and be able to care for people; it’s better service for visitors and more possibilities for us”, says Nicolás. “This was needed a long time ago and now we can be more competitive and maintain our work regularly and with quality”.

Since the discovery of Ciudad Perdida by archaeologists from the Colombian Anthropology Institute in 1975, Teyuna-Ciudad Perdida, located in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, the site has high recognition due to its archaeological and historical importance. Today, the Park is a well-known tourist attraction for thousands of foreign and local people who visit Santa Marta at any time of the year.



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Up till now, the guides in charge of tourists did not have any technical capacity in wilderness first aid, so risks increased as they were unable to meet an emergency situation along the three-day tour in this remote location. Prevention and treatment of difficult situations contributes towards building capacity for these guides, so they also received a carnet which certifies their proficiency on Wilderness First Aid and also a certificate on Cardiopulmonary Reanimation; both certificates have a two-year international validity.

“An average of 7,000 people climb to Ciudad Perdida in a year, and this number tends to grow, as there have been more tourists coming to Colombia lately”, declares Santiago Giraldo, director of the Fundación de Investigaciones Arqueológicas y Ambientales Tayrona (FIAAT), a local operator for the Conservation Landscapes Program.

He notes that this expedition takes between five and six days, the trail is characterized by a mountain landscape, frequent river-crossings and the demands imposed by a remote natural setting. Along the way, visitors rest in small lodgings owned by indigenous people or campesinos living in the area.

“I consider that this training has improved the professional level of every guide who attended the course, contributing to better service, fast response for emergencies which may happen along the trail, and to manage correctly any risks that occur in such a trip and remote setting”, concludes Giraldo.

This has been an important contribution for local people, in order to maintain their ability to work as guides but with an enhanced capacity which also complies with national institutions which regulate the tourism activities.

More information:

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Executive Director

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Community networks for water protection



Conservation Landscapes Program – AMA, Six local promoters check environmental information / Cocuy Park – Chiscas / Carolina Rojas

Municipality of Chiscas, Boyacá. In the area surrounding the Cocuy Park, Liliana Vargas is returning home after participating in a course for Environmental Promoters, held by the Corporación Alta Montaña Andina (AMA).

She rides her horse to return back a three hour path, the same she rode the day before to meet with her five companions in the town of Chiscas. The team's mission is to coordinate the community organizations in this village for conservation actions, generating confidence for promoting the activities oriented to preserve the Cocuy “páramos”, known in Colombia for their vital role in preserving water sources in the Andean region, such as the Orozco, Pajarito and Chiscano Rivers, which give water for agricultural and domestic needs of the local people.

This is the scenery for implementing the Conservation Landscapes Program, backed by National Natural Parks and Patrimonio Natural, where AMA works to create a Municipal System of Protected Areas with a participative approach and supported by the environmental authority in the region, Corpoboyacá.

In order to achieve this goal, the group of local environmental promoters plays a strategic role, so they have been trained in environmental education, social cartography, watershed



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management, ecological restoration, wastewater management, social ecology and water monitoring, among other topics.

“We have identified the problems in some aqueducts, water sources, rivers and streams affected by human actions: water is less abundant, and its quality for human consumption is doubtful, because these places are not carefully tended”, says Liliana.

“Our role is to motivate and call on our friends, parents and relations, neighbors, authorities and everyone else, to know the situation of our municipality, the importance of conservation to preserve water for our needs, maintaining the forest which gives us the air we breathe. We create bonds so that all participate for the protection of our resources”, adds Liliana.

These promoters have been successful at encouraging stewardship by local people for the protection of 980 hectares in the Duarte Mountain, supervised by a local committee and with an agreement to care and dedicate this area only for conservation. Along the border of this mountain, trees were planted as landmarks for protection. More than 48,000 native trees have been planted in the rural areas of Chiscas, including laurel, alders, “loqueto”, oak, cedar, elder, weeping willows and “borrachero”, to restore vital areas for water conservation. Fences now protect water sources for aqueducts, benefiting more than 2,700 people, while an agreement was signed for the sustainable management of 35 hectares in the páramo area.

“More than the results we have obtained while promoting the Municipal System of Protected Areas, we have been transformed and have improved as human beings. Now we are able to address the public, to understand technical concepts, having a new perspective of our territory. We can also work as a team, design our own initiatives and even operate GPS equipment, computers, video and photo cameras. Definitely, in the near future we will be leaders in our “veredas” and also, why not, in our town, declares Gustavo Pérez, the only man in this group of promoters.

Liliana returns home in the Páramo zone near Chiscas, where she will continue being a promoter, while finishing her studies as a pharmacy technician. Along with her, the other five companions will continue their important task of linking the community in conservation actions that will maintain the natural richness in their region.

More information:

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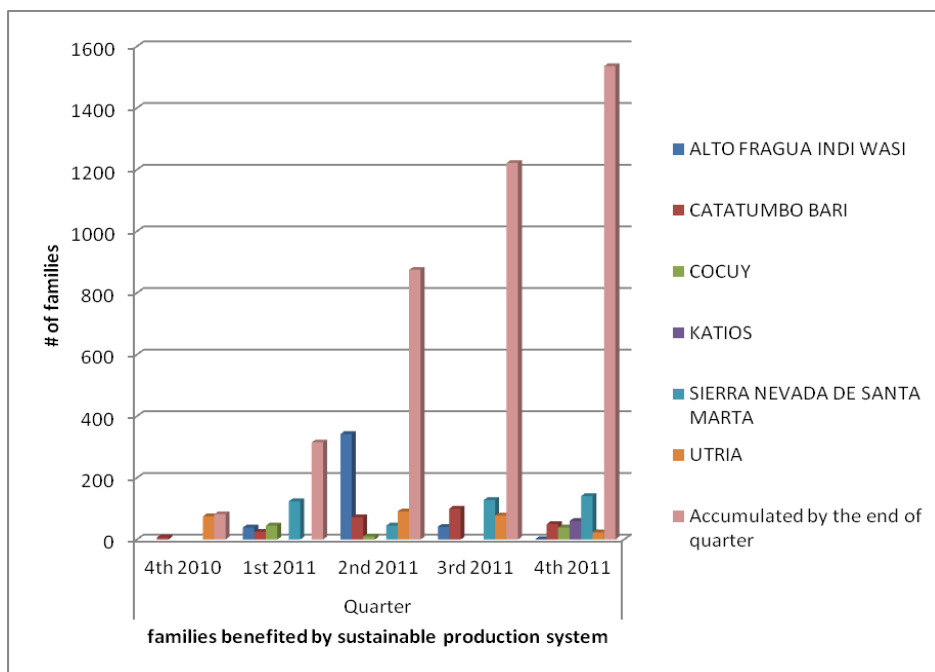


4.4 PMP report on CLP activities

Indicator No. 1: Number of families benefited by sustainable production systems supported by CLP

Cluster	Quarter					Total accumulated by cluster	% accumulated advance	Goal July 2012
	4th 2010	1st 2011	2nd 2011	3rd 2011	4th 2011			
ALTO FRAGUA INDI WASI		39	342	41	1	423		
CATATUMBO BARI	7	25	72	100	50	254		
COCUY		45	10		39	94		
KATIOS					60	60		
SIERRA NEVADA DE SANTA MARTA		124	45	128	141	438		
UTRIA	75		91	78	23	267		
Achieved in each quarter	82	233	560	347	314			
Accumulated by the end of quarter	82	315	875	1222	1536	1536	226%	680

Cluster	Number of families benefited 4th Quarter 2011 by Local operator/Park	
ALTO FRAGUA INDI WASI	PNN Altofragua Indi Wasi	1
CATATUMBO BARI	Faro Catatumbo	50
COCUY	PNN Cocuy	21
	ASDELCO	12
	Pantera	6
KATIOS	PNN Katios	60
SIERRA NEVADA DE SANTA MARTA	FIAAT	53
	PNN Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta	88
UTRIA	Fundación Natura	23
	Achieved in quarter	314

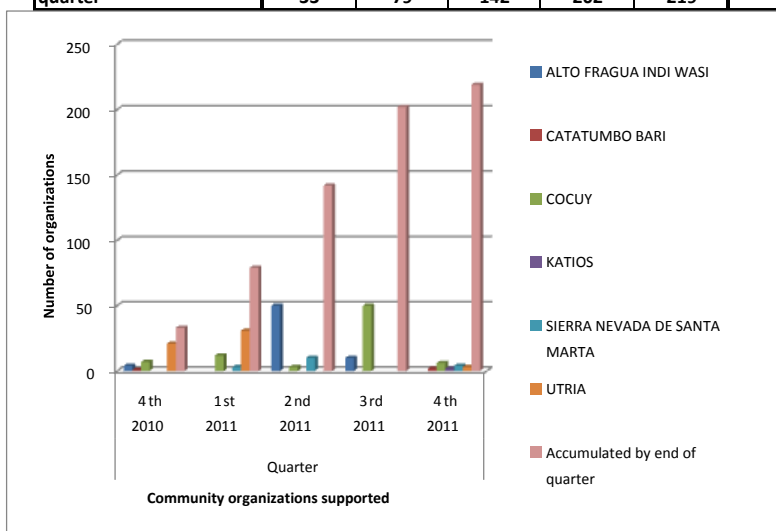


2. Number of microenterprises, cooperatives, associations and other community organizations supported.

		ALTO FRAGUA INDI WASI	CATATUMBO BARI	COCUY	KATIOS	SIERRA NEVADA DE SANTA MARTA	UTRIA	Total Achievement by the end of quarter
Quarter	4th 2010	4	1	7			21	33
	1st 2011			12		3	31	79
	2nd 2011	50		3		10		142
	3rd 2011	10		50				202
	4th 2011		2	6	2	4	3	219

Cluster	Community organizations supported 4th quarter 2011	
CATATUMBO	Proempresas	1
	FUNPROCEP	1
COCUY	Avansar	6
SIERRA NEVADA DE SANTA MARTA	FIAAT	3
	PNN Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta	1
UTRIA	Fundación Natura	3
KATIOS	PNN Katios	2
4th Quarter achievement		17

	Quarter					Total achieved by cluster	% accumulated advance	Goal July 2012
	4th 2010	1st 2011	2nd 2011	3rd 2011	4th 2011			
ALTO FRAGUA INDI WASI	4		50	10		64		
CATATUMBO BARI	1				2	3		
COCUY	7	12	3	50	6	78		
KATIOS					2	2		
SIERRA NEVADA DE SANTA MARTA		3	10		4	17		
UTRIA	21	31			3	55		
Achieved in each quarter	33	46	63	60	17			
Accumulated by end of quarter	33	79	142	202	219	219	876%	25



3. Number of hectares with sustainable production processes

Cluster	Quarter					Total achievement by cluster	% accumulated advance	Goal July 2012
	4th 2010	1st 2011	2nd 2011	3rd 2011	4th 2011			
ALTO FRAGUA INDI WASI		32,7	418,7	130,6	170,9	753		
CATATUMBO BARI	10		1,9	41,0	180,9	233,8		
COCUY					1.102,8	1.102,8		
KATIOS					3,5	3,5		
SIERRA NEVADA DE SANTA MARTA		248	84,8	71,5	509,5	913,8		
UTRIA	7		43,4	43,9	58,0	152,2		
Achieved in each quarter	17	280,7	548,8	287,0	2.025,5			
Accumulated by the end of quarter	17	297,7	846,5	1.133,5	3.159,0	3.159,0	37%	8.500

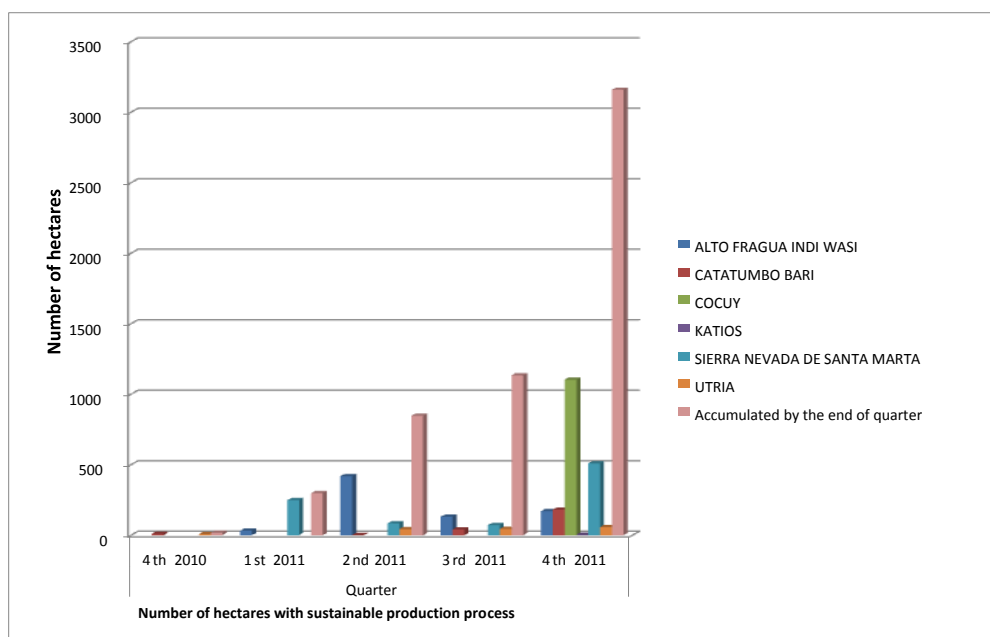


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Cluster	No. hectares sustainable production	
ALTO FRAGUA INDI WASI	PNN Altofragua Indi Wasi	170,9
CATATUMBO BARI	Proempresas	29,85
	Faro Catatumbo	151
COCUY	PNN Cocuy	998,5
	ASDELCO	8,3
	Avansar	36
	Pantera	60
KATIOS	PNN Katios	3,48
SIERRA NEVADA S. MARTA	FIAAT	330,0
	PNN Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta	179,5
UTRIA	Fundación Natura	38,9
	PNN Utría	19,1
Total achievement		2.025





Indicator	Goal achieved by September 30 2011		Goal achieved by December 30 2011		Accumulated goal achieved by December 30 2011	Goal July 2012
4. Progress in the implementation of the National Parks Unit strategic plan	Description	Goal achieved in the quarter	Description	Goal achieved in the quarter		Goal July 2012
	Five protected areas building consensus and implementing Special Management Strategies in overlapped areas with indigenous reservations and/or adjoining areas to Collective Territories of Afrocolombian communities with CLP support: 5 Points Six protected	13 points of advance in the implementation of Strategic Programs of the NPU in the protected areas supported by CLP	PNN Utría, PNN Tayrona, PNN Alto Fragua Indi Wasi, PNN Cocuy implementing Research Projects with the support of LCP: 3 points	3 points :15% advance in the implementation of NPU's Strategic subprograms in the protected areas supported by CLP.		
					16 points of advance in the implementation of Strategic Programs of the NPU in the protected areas supported by CLP.	16 points of advance in the implementation of Strategic Programs of the NPU in the protected areas supported by CLP.

Indicator	Goal achieved by September 30 2011		Goal achieved in this period		Accumulated goal achieved by September 30	Goal by July 2012
5. Number of new monitoring processes of conservation objects implemented in the prioritized national parks	Description	Goal achieved in the quarter	Description	Goal achieved in the quarter		
	* Monitoring subsistence hunting with indigenous communities in NNP Utría. *Monitoring the population status of "frailejones" species in the Cocuy NNP. *Monitoring population status of aquatic bird species in Complejo Volcánico Doña Juana NNP (Alto Fragua	13 new monitoring processes implemented in the 5 CLP clusters:	Alto Fragua NNP: 4 new monitoring process Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta NNP: 4 new monitoring process Utría NNP: 1 new monitoring process Catatumbo NNP: 4 new monitoring process.	13 new monitoring processes implemented in the 5 CLP clusters		
					26 new monitoring processes implemented in the 5 CLP clusters	24 new monitoring processes implemented in the 5 CLP clusters.



Indicator No. 6 has not been modified from the previous report (9th QR), as the goal has been reached by carrying out two AEMAPPS cycles in 2010 and 2011, with the results shown below.

Program Indicator	Total Target July 2011	Advance reported by Sept 30 2011
6. Percentage of improvement in the management of protected areas according to the AEMAPPS index	Increase of short term efficiency index according to AEMAPPS methodology	Increase of short term efficiency index in five (out of six) protected areas according to AEMAPPS methodology

AEMAPPS cycles for 2010 and 2011

PROTECTED AREA	%SHORT TIME EFFICACY 2010 (level of governance)	%SHORT TIME EFFICACY 2011	% SHORT TIME EFFICIENCY 2010 (quality of management operation)	% SHORT TIME EFFICIENCY 2011	% SHORT TIME EFFECTIVENESS 2010 (overall management)	% SHORT TIME EFFECTIVENESS 2011
PNN Cocuy	52%	52%	62%	62%	57%	57%
PNN Catatumbo	52%	72%	76%	67%	64%	70%
PNN Alto Fragua	60%	52%	56%	68%	58%	60%
PNN Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta	76%	76%	64%	63%	70%	70%
PNN Utria	72%	76%	65%	57%	68%	64%
PNN Katios	44%	52%	41%	59%	43%	55%

The table above compares data for 2010 (white) and 2011 (blue) AEMAPPS cycles. The CLP supported the “short time” measurements of this index, because of the time range of this program. The comparison between 2010 and 2011 measurements indicates that short time effectiveness in the management of the protected areas included in the CLP was higher in all parks but one, the Utría Park. When efficacy (level of governance) and efficiency (quality of management operation) are taken into account, a more detailed picture emerges:

Most of the parks have enhanced their level of governance; this is explained by CLP support regarding better infrastructure, communications, technical and professional people to carry out the park’s mission, control and surveillance. They have also improved their efficiency regarding their execution of annual work plans, technical processes, evaluation and monitoring.



On the other hand, Fragua has diminished its level of governance, while Catatumbo, Sierra and Utría have lower indexing regarding the quality of management operation. In the case of the Fragua Park, security reasons hindered the control and surveillance operations during a part of the year and as a result the park's governance was weaker in 2011. The other three parks have undergone a change in management over the period, and a lower index implies there is a learning process for the new managers before they are proficient in carrying out their annual operating plans and other functions, moreover when, as was the case, the new managers had no previous experience with the Parks Unit. Since this measurement was done, in Catatumbo the situation has weakened, as the new manager resigned and it has not been replaced.

Program Indicator	Total Target July 2012	First Year Target	Until September 30, 2011
7. Variation of the percentage of ecosystems represented in the SINAP	Increase of the current percentage (52%).	Not specified	52%

This indicator shows no difference from the last measurement because there have been no other declarations of new protected areas or any other actions which would have an effect upon this indicator.

INDICATOR No. 8: Participation of community organizations in biodiversity conservation actions (index in %)						
DESCRIPTION OF MEASURED ITEMS	POINTS	GOAL (Base line: 90 organizations participated in the initial workshops for project design)	UNIFIED GOAL	ACCUMULATED ADVANCE - JUNE 2011	TOTAL ACCUMULATED GOAL BY JUNE 30 2011	GOAL JULY 2012
Members of social and community organizations in the Park's focal and surrounding areas trained on leadership, administrative skills and management to strengthen their capacity, represent community interests and participate in planning and consensus build	More than 900 persons (an average of 10 from each organization) – 5 points From 500 to 900 persons (on average 5 to 10 from each organization) – 3 points Less than 500 persons (an average of less than 5 persons from each organization) - 1 point	From 500 to 900 persons (on average 5 to 10 from each organization) – 3 points	8 points of 10 possible points (80% participation)	567 persons from 46 organizations were trained on leadership, administrative skills and management (on average 12 persons from each organization): 3 Points	6 points from 10 possible points (60% participation)	8 points of 10 possible points (80% participation)



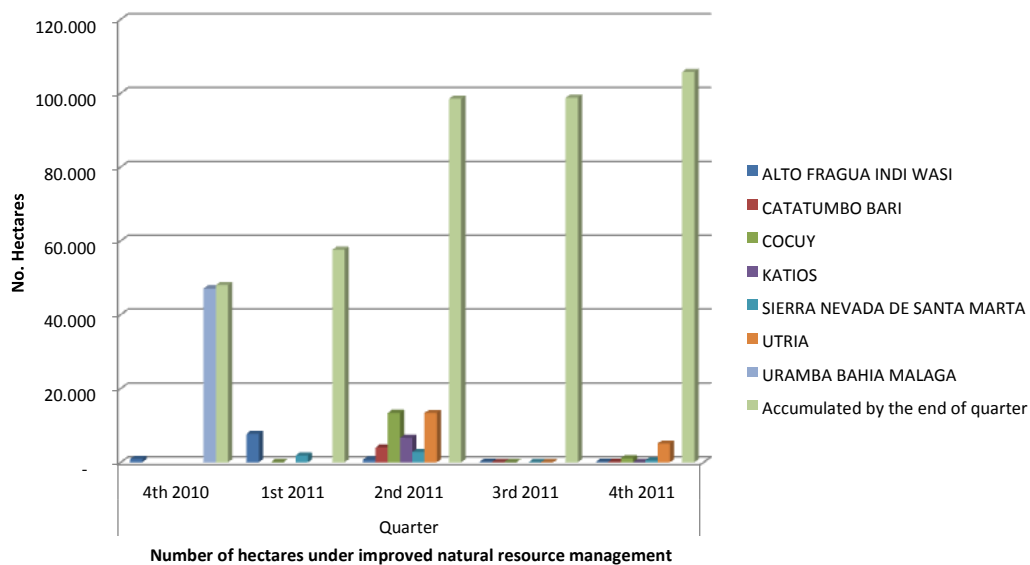
Members of social and community organizations in the Park's focal and surrounding areas participate or are trained on concepts related with the strategic lines implemented by the NPU in the 6 CLP Parks and their surrounding areas: Sustainable production	<p>More than 900 persons (an average of 10 from each organization) – 5 points</p> <p>From 500 to 900 persons (on average 5 to 10 from each organization) – 3 points</p> <p>Less than 500 persons (an average of less than 5 persons from each organization) - 1 point</p>	From 500 to 900 persons (on average 5 to 10 from each organization) – 3 points	<p>609 persons from 20 organizations (on average 30 persons per organization) were trained on Sustainable production systems. Research and monitoring. Participative ecological restoration. Aquatic systems restoration. Environmental education. Control and sur</p>		
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F-1. Number of hectares under improved natural resource management.

Cluster	Quarter					% accumulated advance	Goal July 2012
	4th 2010	1st 2011	2nd 2011	3rd 2011	4th 2011		
ALTO FRAGUA INDI WASI	870	7.699	754,7	130,6	170,0		
CATATUMBO BARI			4.001,9	41	181		
COCUY		76	13.372	5,54	1.103		
KATIOS			6600		3,48		
SIERRA NEVADA DE SANTA MARTA		1.848	2.790,4	71 ,5	509,5		
UTRIA			13.332,0	43 ,9	5.056,1		
URAMBA BAHIA MALAGA	47.094						
Achieved in each quarter	47.964	9.623	40.851	292	7.023		
Accumulated by the end of quarter	47.964	57.587	98.438,0	98.730,5	105.753,2	127,41	83.000

Cluster	Local Operator	Type of improved management		
		Sustainable Production	Conservation Agreements	Jaguar Corridor
ALTO FRAGUA	PNN Altofragua Indi Wasi	170,0		
	Proempresas	30		
CATATUMBO	Faro Catatumbo	151		
KATIOS	PNN Katios	3,48		
	FIAAT	330,0		
SIERRA NEVADA S.MARTA	PNN Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta	179,5		
	Fundación Natura		2646,0	
	PNN Utría	19		
UTRIA	Marviva		2391,0	
	Fundación Pantera	60,0		
	Avansar	36		
	ASDELCO	8,3		
COCUY	PNN Cocuy	998,5		
	4th Quarter 2011 achievement	1986	5.037	-
	Total 4th Quarter achievement	7.022,7		

F-1: Hectares with improved natural resource management





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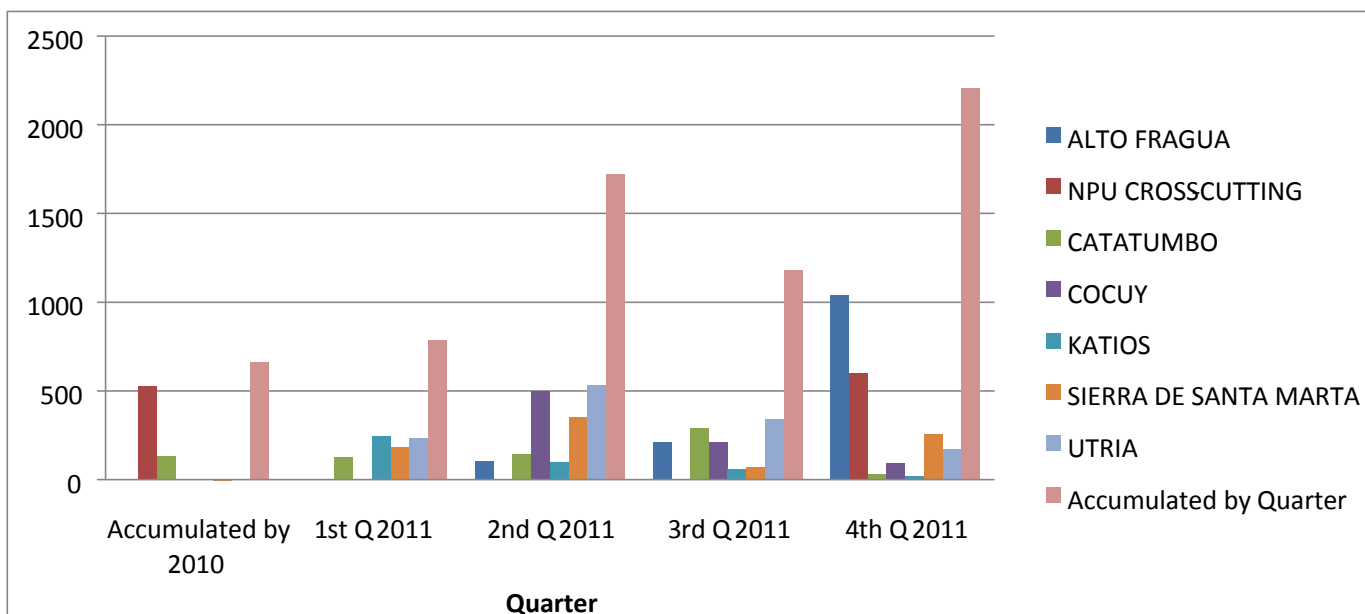
F-2 Indicator. Number of people receiving training or technical assistance on natural resource management and/or conservation of biodiversity.

Cluster	Local Operator/Park	Accumulated by 2010	1st Q 2011	2nd Q 2011	3rd Q 2011	4th Q 2011	Accumulated by Dec. 31	Goal July 2012	% accumulated advance
FRAGUA	PARQUE NACIONAL NATURAL ALTO FRAGUA INDI WASI			101	211		312	6500	100,83%
	AMAZON CONSERVATION TEAM					1037	1037		
NPU	NATIONAL NATURAL PARKS-CROSS CUTTING	529				600	1129		
CATATUMBO	ASOCIACION ONG DEL FARO CATATUMBO		11	51		10	72		
	CORPORACION PROPULSORA DE EMPRESAS DEL NORTE DE		68				68		
	FUNDACION PROMOCION DE LA CULTURA Y EDUCACION POPULAR			73	293		366		
	PARQUE NACIONAL NATURAL CATATUMBO BARI	132	45	21			198		
	CORPORACION BIOCOMERCIO					18	18		
	ASOCIACION AMIGOS DEL COCUY				28	52	80		
COCUY	ASOCIACION ONG AVANSAR			45			45		
	CORPORACION ALTA MONTAÑA ANDINA			300	24		324		
	FUNDACION PANTHERA COLOMBIA			13	9	9	31		
	ORG. PARA EDUCACION Y PROTECCION AMBIENTAL			120	13	32	165		
	PARQUE NACIONAL NATURAL EL COCUY			21	135		156		
KATIOS	PARQUE NACIONAL NATURAL LOS KATIOS		243	97	58	22	400		
SIERRA NEVADA DE SANTA MARTA	ASOC.PRODUCTORES AGROECOLOGICOS KANKUAMOS DE LA SIERRA		12	58		152	222		
	CIT COMERCIAL EU. - PUEBLO ARHUACO		146				146		
	FUND. INVESTIGACIONES ARQUEOLOGICAS Y AMBIENTALES			118		14	132		
	ORGANIZACION WIWA YUGUMAIUN BUNKUANARRWA TAYRONA		28	48	9	25	85		
	PARQUE NACIONAL NATURAL SIERRA NEVADA DE SANTA MARTA	1		124	60	65	250		
	FUNDACION MARVIVA		156	160			316		
UTRIA	FUNDACION NATURA COLOMBIA		20	44	80	22	166		
	PARQUE NACIONAL NATURAL UTRIA			216	262	147	625		
	RED COLOMBIANA DE ORGANIZACIONES COMUNITARIAS		54	112			166		
	Accumulated by Quarter	662	783	1722	1182	2205	6554		



Cluster	Accumulated by 2010	1st Q 2011	2nd Q 2011	3rd Q 2011	4th Q 2011	Accumulated by Dec. 31
ALTO FRAGUA			101	211	1037	1349
NPU CROSS-CUTTING	529				600	1129
CATATUMBO	132	124	145	293	28	722
COCUY			499	209	93	801
KATIOS		243	97	58	22	420
SIERRA DE SANTA MARTA	1	186	348	69	256	860
UTRIA		230	532	342	169	1273
Accumulated by Quarter	662	783	1722	1182	2205	6554

Number of people trained by cluster and quarter





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5. LOOKING FORWARD: PROGRAM ACTIVITIES FOR THE NEXT QUARTER

Table No. 1 - Schedule of activities (January-March 2012)

CLP - SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES				
JANUARY-MARCH 2012				
No.	AREA	ACTIVITY	PRODUCT	DATE
1	NPU implementation of activities in workplans	2.1. Finish with the respective officers the terms of reference for NPU's acquisitions of equipment and infrastructure	TOR's released and proposals received for equipment and infrastructure approved for the third year of the program	Jan-Mar.
		2.2. Contracts and acquisitions processes for cross-cutting activities and Parks under way	Evaluations made, responsibility studies completed and contracts signed for NPU infrastructure and equipment contracts approved for the third year of the program	Jan-Mar.
		2.3. Report preparation for NPU activities	Officials in charge of reporting preparing and delivering reports	March
		2.4. Operative committee meeting with NPU for revision of results and management issues	Results and management issues examined and actions planned for application (with technical deputy officer)	Monthly
		2.5. Assisting the NPU, grantees and local operators for compliance of environmental regulations (training and assistance for filling in Monitor environmental revision forms)	NPU's relevant officers and local operators trained and supported for environmental requirements procedures and approval	Jan-Mar.
2		2.6. Environmental requirements prepared and approved by MEO	Transition to MONITOR system in operation	Jan-Mar.
3	Local operators' grants allocation process	3.1. Evaluating technical and financial relevance and requiring adjustments for proposals from local operators: Sierra Nevada, Katíos	Proposals evaluated in technical and financial terms, approved by CTC, adjusted according to recommendations.	Jan-Mar.
		3.2. Present proposals for approval by the CTC	Proposals considered and grants conferred by CTC	Jan-Mar.
		3.3. Receive and evaluate reports for products from local operators	Reports evaluated and payments approved	Monthly
		3.4. Environmental requirements prepared and approved by MEO and PAS conducted for potential local operators	Environmental requirements fulfilled and approved by MEO. PAS conducted for local operators signing contracts: Katíos, Sierra.	Jan-Mar.
		3.5. Reception and evaluation of proposals from Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta	Proposals received and evaluated for Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta	Jan.-Feb.



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		3.6. Meetings with local operators for proposals' adjustments and explanation of procedures for grants	Meetings held, questions cleared and proposals adjusted according to requirements for Katíos, Sierra LO.	Jan.-Feb.
		3.7. Preparation of grant documents for local operators contracts in Katíos and Sierra Nevada	Local operators contracts signed and in operation for Katíos, Sierra.	Jan.-Feb.
		3.8. Prepare calls for proposals for sustainability actions related to selected areas and local operators	Revision of proposals, CTC approval, execution arrangements complete	Jan.-Mar.
4	Performance Monitoring Plan adjustments and implementation	4.1. Compiling data related to targets and results analysis.	Data retrieval and report of activities on PMP implementation.	Monthly
		4.2. Support the grant evaluation process by assessing potential targets for grant proposals submitted for appraisal by the CLP	Potential targets estimated according to technical and financial options contained in grant proposals	Jan.-Feb.
5	Communications strategy implementation	5.1. Web page contents updated	Web page in operation	Monthly
		5.2. Disseminate branding and marking manual with concerned public and follow-up its correct application	Branding and marking manual application by new local operators disseminated and follow-up of B&M manual application by former operators	Monthly
		5.4. Revision and approval process for radio/ video/ tv programs with the NPU and local operators	Broadcasting of audio/video programs by local operators as approved by communications officers and AOTR at USAID	Monthly
		5.5. Obtain and distribute information on CLP's processes and results by different media	Information on the CLP disseminated by outreach materials to the general public	Monthly
7	Executing audit	8.1. Preparing TORs and executing audits	Preparing TORs for specialized audits for local operators as needed	Jan.-Mar.

Table No. 2: Local Operators Schedule for Proposal Evaluation/Approval

PARK/CLUSTER	Type instrument/ number	Release	Place and date Meeting with operators	Deadline RFA due	Evaluation and CTC approval	Adjusted proposals ready	Agreement signed
Katíos Fundación Tropenbos second phase	RFA-004-00X	February 2012	Bogotá, February 2012	February 2012	February 2012	February 2012	March 2012
Several clusters: sustainability proposals	RFA-004-00X	Jan-Mar. 2012	Bogotá, others, Jan-Mar. 2012	Jan-Mar. 2012	Jan-Mar. 2012	Jan-Mar. 2012	Jan-Mar. 2012



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